

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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October 31, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 72° 3 p.m. 75°
Humidity 89° 81°

October 31, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 68° 3 p.m. 78°
Humidity 69° 53°

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.88.

7780 日六十月九

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW ATTACK IN THE WEST.

Good Progress Reported.

London, October 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—At 5.40 this morning we attacked north of the Ypres-Boulers Railway. Good progress is reported.

Allies Firmly Established.

London, October 30.
There is another period of consolidation in Flanders. The weather has appreciably improved, enabling the Allies to firmly establish themselves between the Yser flats and Passchendaele. Although the Allies have suffered from the mud during the past weeks, the plight of the Germans has been infinitely worse. Prisoners say that the troops were unable to advance to meet the British attacks because the semi-liquid mud thrown up by the batteries blinded the wading men, clogging rifles and machine guns. The Prussians advancing from Bevelaere left many shoulder-deep in the mire and the shrieks of the drowning men were heard above the din of battle. But their comrades did not dare to stop to rescue them owing to the danger of being engulfed themselves.

A Futile German Effort.

London, October 30.
A French communiqué states:—A strong enemy group trying to reach our lines in the region of Cerny was repelled. On the right bank of the Meuse, the artillery duel continued to be very lively on the Chaulnes Wood and Besonvaux front. We have taken new trench elements on the Oisliers Ridge.

Germans Sent Reeling Back.

London, October 30.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—Our armies have again struck the German masses in Flanders and sent them reeling back in places to a depth of nearly a thousand yards. Luck was with us to-day in the matter of weather. The morning broke keen and dry, being just the weather that the Canadians would have chosen for going out. Apparently so successful have they gone over, that before the sun was two hours high they had gained a great part of their objectives.

The fighting is on a more limited front than that of last Friday. It has been chiefly towards the outskirts of Passchendaele and in the region of Poelcapelle. Reports received at the time of telegraphing indicate that our men fought their way well along several important tributary spurs of the great ridge system, which is gradually being won from a desperately resisting enemy. Shortly after making the first stage of our advance, the Germans launched a big counter-attack from the direction of Messelmarkt. It so chanced that the Canadians had just carried the strong fortified redoubt in the centre of which the enemy attack was directed. The place was liberally furnished with machine gun, which were promptly swung into position against the oncoming Germans. The billowy clay ground was soon strewn with grey corpses. Rifle fire completed the work of the machine gunners and the counter-attack was beaten back with heavy punishment.

Our attack to-day differed little from its predecessors as regards method. The barrage was very intense and while the artillery was drumming forth its flaming curtain, great guns farther back were doing fine counterbattery work against known positions of enemy artillery. Hence the enemy's retaliations were not very severe, despite the high lands. Our indomitable sirmen are keeping in contact with the infantry. The ground is still desperately bad but along the higher places, where the principal fighting is developing, the surface is reasonably good between the water-filled shell-holes.

The German Version.

London, October 30.
A German wireless official message states:—The English strongly attacked Passchendaele. The village was lost, but a vigorous counter-attack drove out the enemy. English attacks near Gheluvelt broke down with sanguinary losses.

Gains Strongly Held.

London, October 30.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—A gale at mid day brought up floods of rain, but, fortunately, not before the troops had gained the majority of their objectives. The Canadians are everywhere holding their gains. Crest Farm, the scene of previous stubborn fighting, Vanity Farm and Vapour Farm are strongly held. We are well advanced along the Mescheele spur, dominating the north-western approach to Passchendaele. There have been no more counter-attacks since nine o'clock in the morning, when one was made from Messelmarkt. The counter-attack in this region, mentioned in an earlier message was even more severely punished than indicated, our sirmen reporting that the enemy supports were caught by our barrage with disastrous results. Hostile sirmen have been flying low, machine gunning infantry in shell holes, but without over much effect.

OUR ENEMIES' ROTTEN FINANCES.

England the only Belligerent Paying War Loan Interest.

London, October 30.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, speaking in the Reichsrath the Official Reporter gloomily described Austria's financial situation. He said that England alone among the belligerents was able to pay the interest on War Loans and, moreover, to furnish considerable sums for current war necessities. German finances were in an unfavourable condition. The increases in Germany's revenue from new taxes totalled a milliard marks while the War Loan interest amounted to three milliards. He anticipated that Austria would long suffer after the war from a very low rate of exchange.

INTRIGUERS SENTENCED IN AMERICA.

London, October 30.
Reuter's correspondent at Chicago, says that three Germans have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined two thousand dollars, whilst a Hindu, named Laloupa, has been sentenced to eighteen months' and fined forty pounds for fomenting rebellion in India from America.

GERMAN AIR RAID FIASCO.

London, October 30.
It is officially announced that there were no casualties or damage caused by last night's air raid.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN DISASTER.

Beneficial Effect of Allies' Promises.

London, October 30.
News from Italy shows that the Allies' prompt assurances of practical help have had the best effect and General Cadorna has now got the armies under full control after the inevitable confusion resulting from the first shock of the Austro-German onset. The Italians are falling back to the Tagliamento line, west of Udine, and are fighting desperate rear-guard actions. Meanwhile the Austro-German attack seems to have lost its first impetus. Now that the enemy has come into the open a pitched battle on an unprecedented scale is possible. German accounts of the operations say that Tolmino was chosen as a break-through point because the Italians had only two brigades on that front, with small reserves.

Fall of Udine.

London, October 30.
A German official wireless message announces the capture of Udine.

[Udine is a walled town of Italy, eight-five miles by rail north-east of Venice. It has a Romanesque cathedral, a beautiful campo santo and, on a hill in its midst, a castle, formerly the residence of the patriarchs of Aquileia.]

Enemy Being Delayed.

London, October 30.
An Italian official message states:—The withdrawal on new positions continued yesterday. The destruction of bridges over the Isonzo and successful action by our covering units detained the enemy's advance. Our cavalry is in contact with hostile vanguards.

On Venetian Soil.

London, October 30.
A German official message says:—We are pressing on towards Tagliamento. Austro-Germans from the Carnic Alps have gained a foothold on Venetian soil along the whole front.

An Austrian Report.

London, October 30.
An Austrian official wireless message states:—We wrested from the enemy frontier positions south west of Tarvis, near Pontafel, in the Ploeken region, and at Grestpal.

NEW VOTE OF CREDIT.

Funds to Last Till January.

London, October 30.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, introducing a Vote of Credit for £400,000,000, said the Vote would supply the necessary funds until the first week in January. The average daily expenditure from the beginning of the financial year to September 29 had been £8,648,000, being an increase of £1,237,000 over the Budget Estimate. The increase was made up under the following heads:—Army and Navy, £580,000; Miscellaneous Services, £308,000; and advances to Allies and Dominions, £341,000.

Mr. Bonar Law expressed the British and Allies' deep appreciation of the assistance of the United States in financing purchases in America. Until the United States entered the war, the method of financing purchases there, and the question of exchange, proved almost insoluble problems. America's assistance was all the more generous in view of the fact that they were incurring expenditure at a much heavier rate than the Allies. Dealing with the excess over the Budget estimate of expenditure which was recoverable, he said the first item was an increase of loans to the Allies and Dominions of £81,500,000, making a total increase for the half year of £222,500,000.

Secondly there was £24,000,000 which represented advance to the Dominions which were not connected with loans, but arose from the fact that the expenses of the Dominion Armies were borne in the first instance by the British Government and refunded by the Dominions in due course. Thirdly, there was £5,500,000 paid by the War Office for commodities on behalf of the Allies which would be gradually paid off. Fourthly, there were raw materials, such as hides, timber, foodstuffs and ships, totalling 74,500,000. This was also recoverable in due course. British agents throughout the world held £15,000,000. There was thus a total of £179,000,000, which, deducted from £222,500,000, left a total real increase in the Budget Estimate for the half year of £43,500,000. He proceeded to give reasons why it has been decided not to introduce a Supplementary Budget in order to raise more money by taxation. There was reason to expect that the estimated revenue from taxation would have exceeded the position of the second half of the year from the point of view of deadweight expenditure, which would probably not be quite as favourable as the first half. This was mainly due to the fixing of the price of the loaf at ninepence and a very large increase in soldiers' and sailors' pay, which together would add between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 to the next six months' expenditure—£39,000,000 out of £43,500,000. The increase in expenditure accounted for by the War Office was mainly due to the rise in price of commodities, also the provision for larger a number of men abroad than was previously anticipated, also the increased personnel for the aviation programme, also the number of troops in Mesopotamia, and finally the forward movement in Flanders, necessitating an increased expenditure on railway bridges etc. Mr. Bonar Law insisted that the gap between what was our railway line of communication and the extent of our advance had to be filled largely by motor transport, and the increased pay therefor during the past six months amounted to £5,000,000. The National Debt at the end of the financial six months on September 29 totalled five billions, but there was deductible therefrom £1,100,000,000 advanced to the Allies and £180,000,000 to the Dominions. They were also entitled to deduct the gift of £100,000,000 by the Government of India, but something like £34,000,000 thereof had been treated as revenue. The Indian Government, however, had taken the responsibility for the balance. The National Debt at the outbreak of war was £845,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law contrasted the British and German financial positions and pointed out that the Reichstag had passed Votes of Credit amounting to £4,700,000,000, which did not include advances to Germany's Allies or items like separation allowances, which, in our case, came from the Vote of Credit. Our war expenditure was therefore £1,700,000 below Germany's. The latter's increased war taxation fell short by £55,000,000 of the interest on their debt. While we could not bear the strain indefinitely, it would not be want of money which would prevent us from winning the war, because we could stand the strain longer than our enemies.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN DREAMS.

A Great Colonial Army.

London, October 30.
The Cologne Gazette publishes a leading article on the subject of the German Colonial troops, which is especially interesting as showing the views of the influential people whom this newspaper represents in regard to the creation of a great African Army. The journal admits that the German African Colonies were organised militarily for the purpose of carrying on a war of conquest against the African Colonies of other European Powers. With reference to a French statement that there were 40,000 perfectly-equipped native troops in addition to strong European reinforcements, the paper says there were only 15,000 native troops with 3,000 Europeans. The article continues to say:—"It is a great pity that the German Colonial Army was not five times as large, for in that case the Allies would not have been able to bring such vast numbers of Colonial troops to the European theatres of war. The experience of this war shows that the East African native, if sufficiently trained and led by Europeans, makes an efficient soldier, while the South-West African makes an even better one. In order to prevent her Colonies from being over-run in the future, Germany must make full use of these resources of man-power and such natives as have hitherto not been subject to Germany must come under her rule, while all foreign Colonies which made war against the German Colonies must become German property. Germany must have a strong Colonial Army in order to strengthen her position and at the same time to weaken that of her enemies."

THE ITALIAN PREMIERSHIP.

London, October 30.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Signor Orlando, the ex-Minister of the Interior, has accepted the Premiership, and Baron Sonnino retains the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

London, October 30.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths and Mr. Peto, Mr. Bonar Law said he was having a statement prepared showing the measures which the Allies of Great Britain were taking to carry out the Paris Economic Conference resolutions. Much had been done and was being done in the matter.

BRITAIN AND PEACE PROPOSALS.

London, October 30.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths, Lord Robert Cecil said the Government would not receive any peace proposal without immediately communicating it to the Allies.

PACIFIST MEETING WRECKED.

London, October 30.
Women wrecked a pacifist meeting at Consett, in Durham. After free fights the speakers had to be conducted to a place of safety.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

OUR FIGHTERS THANKED.

Stirring Speech by Mr. Lloyd George.

London, October 29.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, moving the resolution thanking the Forces (passed on October 24th) said that even had he the leisure in these terrible times, especially in the anxiety of the last two or three days, he felt he could not do justice to this great theme. The deeds referred to in the resolution had won the admiration and gratitude of every subject of His Majesty and he felt that no words were needed to commend the acceptance of the resolution to any body of Britons throughout the world. Referring to the Navy the Premier said it was like a vital internal organ of existence, of which we were unconscious until something went wrong. The Navy was taken for granted. The Navy was the anchor of the Allied cause. If it lost hold the hopes of the Allies would be shattered. To understand the great part of the Navy one had only to imagine what would have happened if the Navy had been defeated even a year ago. Our armies in France, Mesopotamia, Salonika and Egypt would have languished and finally vanished for lack of support of men and material. France would have been deprived, not merely of our support but of the material assistance which the British Navy enabled us still to get from abroad; would have been unable, probably, to defend herself against the overwhelming hordes of the foe. Italy, deprived of coal, ammunition and food, would have fallen a ready prey to her fierce and vindictive enemies, which she had not done yet and would not do (Cheers). Russia would indeed have been defenceless and, he unhesitatingly said, but for the British Navy overwhelming disaster would have fallen on the Allied cause (Cheers). Prussia would have been the insolent mistress of Europe and, through Europe, the world (Cheers). Never in the whole affairs of the world had the British Navy been a more potent and more beneficent influence in the affairs of man. Despite hidden foes, despite black piracy it had preserved the highway of the seas for Britain and the Allies (Cheers). Since the war the Navy had transported thirteen million men, two million horses, twenty-five million tons of explosives and supplies, fifty million tons of coal and oil fuel for the fleet and armies and the needs of the Allies. Out of these thirteen million men only 3,500 had been lost (Cheers) of whom only 2,700 were lost through action by the enemy. That was apart from the prodigious quantity of food and other material totalling one hundred and thirty million tons transported by British ships. This indeed had been a triumph for the Navy (Cheers).

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say that it was too early to summarise the effect of the blockade, which would have been complete if we had not left the gates of the Balkans unlocked. The Grand Fleet had not had many opportunities, but that was not its fault (Cheers). It was due to the enemy's knowledge of its merits (Cheers). Since Jutland the Germans had never challenged the Grand Fleet. That was the best proof that the Germans did not trust the veracity of their own claims to victory at Jutland (Laughter). The

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 30.
Silver is quoted at 43d. The market is firm and there are few offers.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Personnel of the New Ministry.

Petrograd, October 9.—It is announced that the following is the official list of members of the new Government, reconstructed by M. Kerensky on the basis of an agreement between the Democratic and Bourgeois parties:—
M. Kerensky (Revolutionary Socialist), Prime Minister and Generalissimo.

M. Nikotin (Social Democrat), Minister of Interior with additional post of Minister of Post and Telegraph.

M. Prokopovitch (Social Democrat), Minister of Justice.

Admiral Verderavsky (Independent Socialist), Minister of Marine.

M. Maliantovitch (Social Democrat), Minister of Supply.

M. Arsenitoff (Revolutionary Socialist), Minister of Agriculture.

Gvzdoff (Social Democrat), Minister of Labour.

General Verkhovsky (Independent Socialist), Minister of War.

M. Saizakine (Independent Socialist), Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Terstchenko (Non-partisan), Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Konowaloff (Cadet), Minister of Commerce and Industry.

M. Bernazky (Radical democrat), Minister of Finance.

M. Kartschef, (Cadet), Minister of Cults.

M. Kischkine (Cadet), Minister of Public Assistance.

M. Smirnov (Cadet), State Controller.

M. Tretiaeff (Non-partisan), President of the Economic Council of Government establishment.

All the new members of the Cabinet are eminent political men in Moscow. M. Kischkine has been the Government Commissary at Moscow, M. Smirnov, Vice-President of the Central Committee in Moscow of the Mobilised Industry, M. Tretiaeff a representative of the Moscow industrialists and also a well known member of the Liberal Party, and M. Maliantovitch an eminent lawyer in Moscow.

It is reported that the Parliament organised by the Democratic Conference with the agreement of the Bourgeois parties, has been denominated "the Provisional Council of Russian Republic." It will begin its official sittings after the nomination of Bourgeois delegates has been completed. The number of Bourgeois delegates in the Council is fixed at 120. The Central Committee of the Cadets has formed a special commission consisting of five members for selecting the Bourgeois delegates to be sent to the Preliminary Parliament.—Kolusai Westnik.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"Camac" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

"Camac" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

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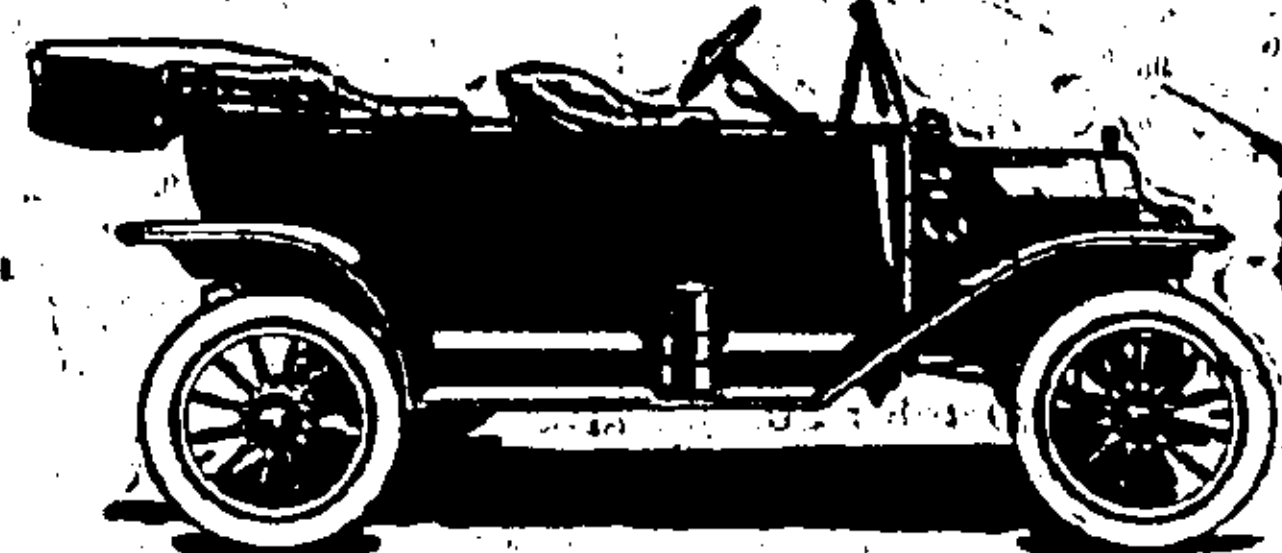
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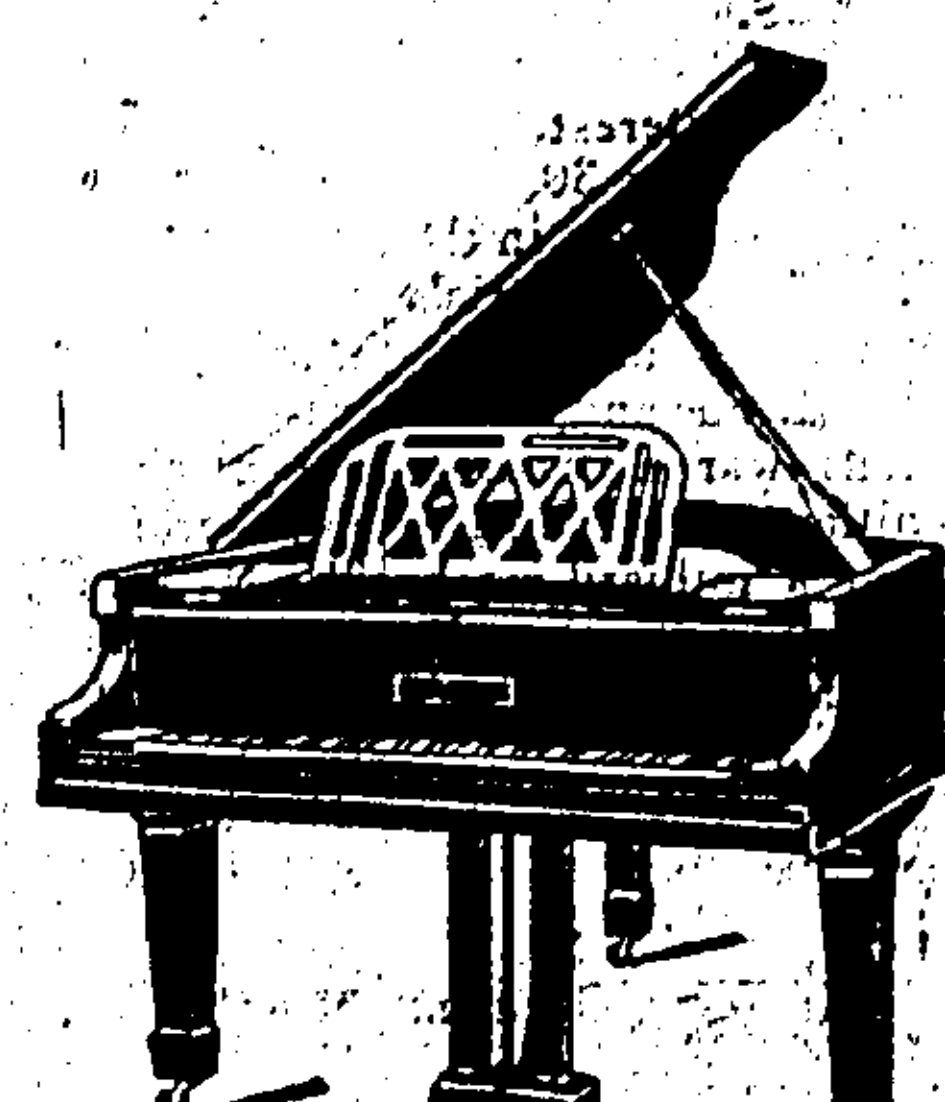
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NOW ON VIEW AT ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Secretary of U. S. Legation.
 Mr. Chester O. Lincoln, who will be Secretary in the United States Legation at Peking, reached Yokohama by the str. Venezuela and proceeded at once to his new post.

Special Constable Commended.
 The Tower Bridge magistrate specially commended a special constable, Frederick Hervey, inquiry officer at Messrs. Pink's jam factory, who effected the arrest of a man who was carrying away Admiralty bronze castings from controlled premises in Great Dover-street.

An Interesting Portrait.
 A portrait of H. E. the Sultan of Perak K. C. M. G., painted by Mrs. Nutt, is now on view at the Selangor Club. It is to be sent to next year's Royal Academy, and afterwards presented to H. M. S. Malaya. Mrs. Nutt has a painting—"A Chinese Garden"—in this year's Academy.—Malay Mail.

Had to Stand.
 When it was alleged at Wood Green Police Court recently that 300 persons stood in the pit of the Wood Green Empire to witness "The Bing Boys," the defence replied that the persons standing were wounded soldiers, prevented from sitting down by the nature of their wounds. The summons was dismissed on payment of costs.

Three M.C.'s in One Family.
 Three Military Crosses have been won by a Newport (Isle of Wight) family—Lieut. Percy and Reginald Shields and their brother-in-law, the late Capt. Tom Kelly. Lieut. Percy Shields is the latest to gain the distinction. The general commanding his division writes: "Your gallantry and determination in retaking the position with forty men and capturing thirteen prisoners are beyond all praise."

Yokohama's Gas.
 The Yokohama gas works will shortly receive a permit to increase the price of gas in Yokohama. The Governor of Kanagawa prefecture has approved the increase. The present rate of gas in Yokohama is Y.1.70 per 1,000 cubic feet, which will be increased to Y.2.20. The main reason for increasing the price is the high cost of coal, which has now trebled since the beginning of the war. At present the price of gas in Yokohama is far less than in other cities in Japan.

Looping the Loop Fatally.
 The death of Richard Burwell, the aviator who was killed in a flying accident recently was the subject of a coroner's inquiry at Dartford. Burwell was a pilot and tester, and had been employed by Messrs. Vickers for about seven years. It was stated that at the time of the accident Burwell looped the loop several times in testing a machine. The machine then began to spin, and descended at a speed of nearly 200 miles an hour. The opinion was expressed that the airman fainted in the air. A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned.

Standard Boots.
 Britain's first supply of standard boots for civilians will be for winter wear and it was expected that they would be on sale in the shops at home in October. Specifications will be submitted to the Government Committee in charge of the matter, and prices will then be fixed. There is no intention of making standard boots compulsory for everybody. The main idea is to ensure for those who can not afford high prices, serviceable winter boots at a reasonable cost.

Boy And Girl Trade Unionists.
 Six hundred boy and girl telegraph messengers in London, between the ages of 15 and 18, have been enrolled in the Postmen's Federation. In the country many others have joined. A memorial is shortly to be presented to the Government concerning the conditions of service. The wages of messengers is considered by the Federation to be very unsatisfactory, being based on no definite system. Their hours of duty, it is also held, need some revision. More important still is the claim advanced for securing for them a better opportunity of obtaining employment on reaching the age limit of the messengers.

GENERAL NEWS.

Caterpillar Plague at Weihaiwei.

Fir trees on the island of Weihaiwei were attacked by millions of caterpillars last year, states the British Commissioner, and to abate the pest women and children were engaged to collect them and their cocoons. The "bag" comprised caterpillars weighing 16,700lb., and 115,843 cocoons.

More German Spying.

The Geneva police recently discovered an elaborate organization of German espionage at Geneva. Seven persons were arrested, including one woman. The leader of the gang, who was among those arrested, was the German professional wrestler, Bohm, who had opened a restaurant at Geneva, which served as the headquarters of the organization.

Train Telephoning.

Experiments in Canada show that telephone communication with trains in motion is now possible. The inventor of the device is an official of the Canadian Government Railways who was able to transmit messages from his office to a moving train. Every word of the messages, it is said, was distinctly heard, and the experiments were a complete success.

The Oval Commandeered.

A large portion of Kennington Oval, including the practice wickets, is being taken over by the Government, but no information is available as to the use to which it is to be put. The decision has come as an unpleasant surprise to the committee of the Surrey County Cricket Club, who fear that it will be necessary to relay the turf at the end of the military occupation and that it will probably take a couple of years to bring the new turf to a suitable condition for practising on.

Disappearing Coppers.

The mysterious disappearance of copper coinage from circulation continues to engage the attention of the authorities. It is now quite common to be given postage stamps in change in shops, while booking clerks and tramway car conductors sternly refuse to give change, although it is they who receive the largest number of small coins. Marseilles municipality was long ago obliged to issue cardboard pennies plated with aluminium, and it is now announced that the grocers in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne has adopted half penny tickets.

The Porter of Hell.

Mr. Gerard in an installment of his book on his life in Berlin, says describing a visit to the Court: "With each of us was a representative of the Emperor's household to introduce the people of the Court, and an Army officer to introduce the people of the Army. The officer assigned to me had the extraordinary name of der Portner von der Hölle, which means the 'porter of hell.' I have often wondered since by what prophetic instinct he was sent to introduce me to the two years and a half of world war which I experienced in Berlin. This unfortunate officer, a most charming gentleman, was killed early in the war.

England and Rumania.

To promote closer relations between the British Empire and Rumania the Anglo-Rumanian Society has been formed, with Lord Bessborough as Chairman of the Provisional Executive Committee. In a letter of the anniversary to-day of Rumania's entry into the war, Lord Bessborough says that even after their disaster the Government, army, and nation have continued the struggle with unflinching spirit. "Once again," he adds, "events abroad have robbed the Rumanian armies of the prospect of success, and now the country is threatened with complete occupation by the enemy. During the past three months the Rumanian Parliament, with the cordial approval of the King, has come into line with Western democracy by enacting far-reaching electoral and agrarian reforms, guaranteeing also equal rights for the hitherto unassimilated Jewish element of the population."

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DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
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24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS' AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1116.

THE RIGA THRUST.

Is Petrograd the Goal?

The military correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

We are all asking the meaning of the German offensive across the Drina. Is Petrograd the goal? Or will Hindenburg and his War Lord be content with the capture of Riga, which is more German than Russian town, and upon the seizure of which both Field-Marshal and Emperor set their hearts in the autumn of 1915? There is a considerable enemy concentration on the Drina, and, according to this afternoon's Berlin communique, the German commander has not only occupied Riga but, after a two-day battle, has inflicted a decisive defeat on the Russian Army, capturing some thousands of prisoners and 150 guns. The Russians are retiring hastily along the road to Pskov, and "our divisions" have reached this road at several points. Why not go on, follow up the beaten army, and then seize the Russian capital?

This sounds plausible enough, but there are reasons against it, and in the view of the writer they are strong enough to be prohibitive. The distance between Riga and Petrograd is 350 miles by the most direct road, which passes through Pskov, south of Lake Peipus, and although there are no positions of defensive strength behind which the beaten Russians can rally, the country is unfavourable for an invading army, being either marshy or sandy, and of scanty resources. The Russians understand how to retire better than how to advance, and as they retreat they will devastate the country behind them.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Hale, from Shanghai.
Hankow, Booham Str. W., from Manila.
Hindly Co., 32 Cunard, from San Francisco.
Hooking, from Manila.
Howe Mrs., Peak Hotel, from Singapore.
Lambert A., from Oakland.
Lochuankay, from Vancouver.
Peters Jardines, from Saigon.
Phuchan, from Hue.
Paneracio, Chico, Hongkong Hotel, from Macao.
Shane c/o B. & S., from Liverpool.
Sinyathye, from Singapore.
Taibing, from Hankow.
Young, 16 Station, from Ithaca.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1917.
The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Shohingjhoen, Great Eastern Hotel, from Amoy.
Shingkee, from Tientsin.
T. KING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1917.

Supplies for the German army would have to come from the rear, and this means that strong stappan posts would have to be established to guard against Russian raids on the German communications. No reliance could be placed on any expected help from warships, which would be exposed to submarine attack the whole way to Oronstadt. For these reasons in particular, and others in general, it is probable that Hindenburg will rest on his laurels at Riga, and decline to run the risk of a march which will expose the right flank of the invading army to the continuous menace of a Russian attack.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
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TO BE LET.—OFFICE in KING'S BUILDINGS.
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HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.
Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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TO BE LET.—One Good LARGE ROOM, Suitable as Office, First Floor Hotel Mansions. For particulars apply, Manager, Hongkong Hotel.

TO BE LET.—SMALL FLAT, Furnished or partly furnished. Electric Light, etc. Hill district. Fine situation. Splendid view. Rental moderate. Suitable for two Bachelors. For particulars apply to P. B. C. "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

NOTICES.

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TELEPHONE 2336.

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Now open

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
DES VŒUX ROAD. (NEXT MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR).



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince " " 100	100	4.65
" " 50	50	2.35
" " 10	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	50	2.35
Nectar " 50	50	2.35
Yildiz " 25	25	1.10
Club Size " 10	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra " 100	100	3.60
" " 50	50	1.85
" " 20	20	.75
Superfine " 100	100	2.40
" " 50	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

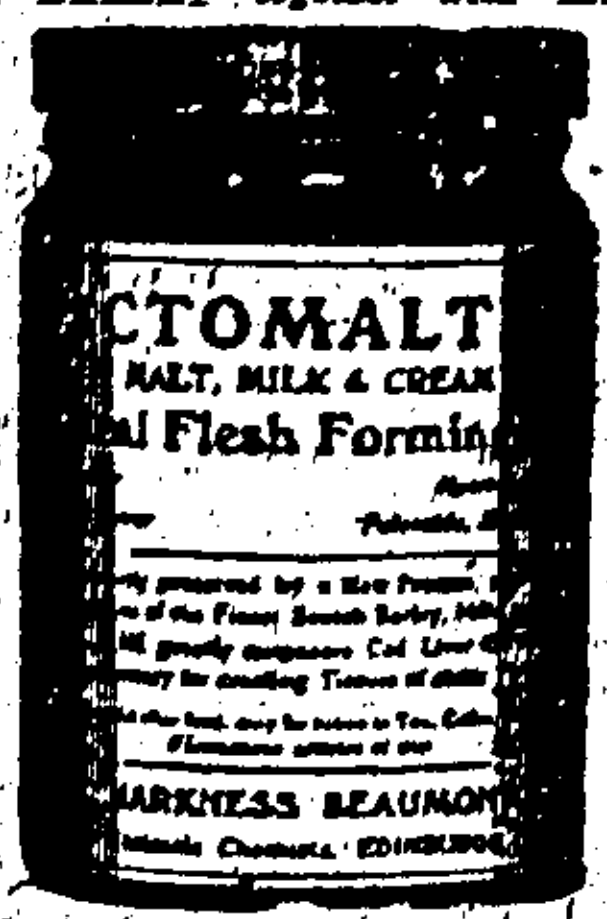
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HOTEL MANSIONS.

LACTOMALTINE.

An Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST DIGESTIBLE.
EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT TO TAKE.



HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.
PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE is superior to all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability, and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of supple texture.
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

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\$1.10 each \$1.10 each

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\$1.10 each \$1.10 each

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DRESSING GOWNS,
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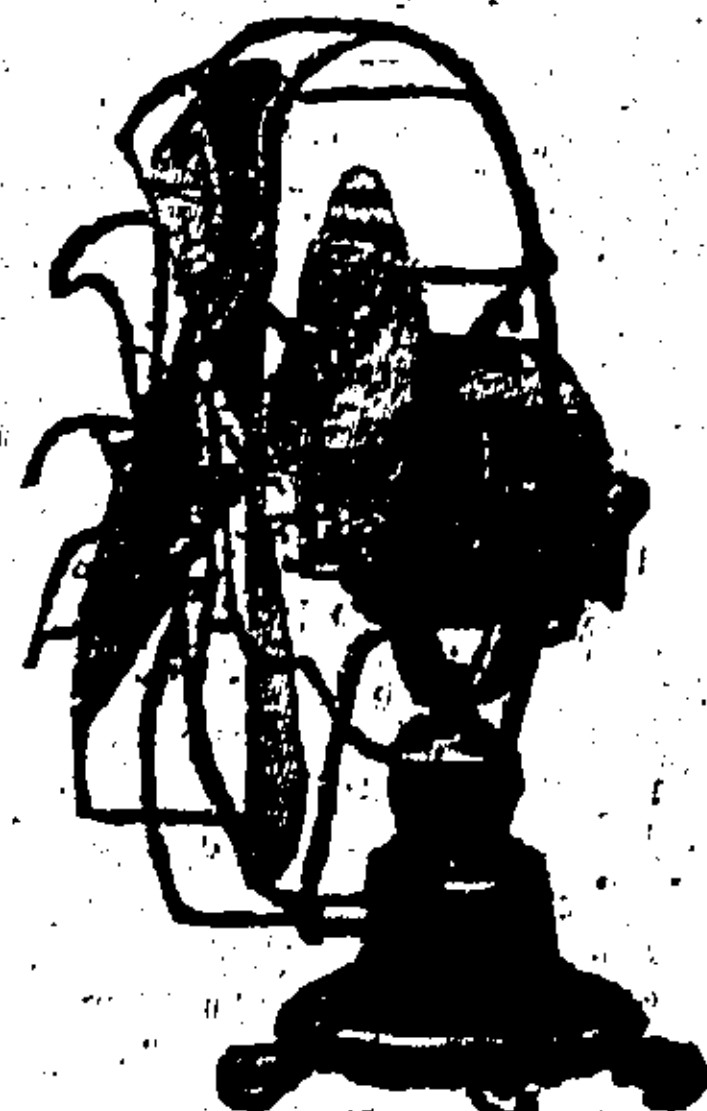
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FIXED AND OSCILLATING
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NEW STOCKS OF 8' OSCILLATING DESK
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

NOTICES.

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CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
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THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

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WHOLESALE Indent
promptly executed at lowest
cash prices for all British and
Continental goods, including
Books and Stationery,
Books, Shoes and Leather,
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Sundries,
China, Earthenware and
Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and
Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece
Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and
Metals,
Jewellery, Plats and Watches,
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Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
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Cable Address: "Wills" London.

THE JEWS AND THE TURKS.

By H. B. C. Pollard.

The imitation by the Turks in Palestine of the methods of the Germans in Belgium, has raised a hornet's nest about the ears of the Central Powers. All Jewish elements throughout the world have been prompt in protest, and pressure has been exerted upon Vienna and Berlin with a view to the coercion of Stambul. The Turkish attitude in connection with charges has been purely that of established Young Turk policy as this was formulated, under German guidance, when Turkey entered the war. They have simply denied the charges, and then ordered their official propagandists in Switzerland and elsewhere to deny that there has been either oppression or massacre; and, in the alternative, to excuse "firm measures" on the curious ground that these measures were only taken because the very existence of Turkey was threatened, and, finally, to point out that such happenings occurred were no worse than Great Britain's treatment of the Greek people.

The first of these two arguments are mutually destructive, and the second is in addition rather a confession of the straits in which the Turkish Empire now finds itself. The third—the idea of paralleling Turkish and British methods of dealing with perfectly dissimilar cases—is amazingly and naively Young Turkish.

The Turks have dealt in their own way with the Armenians and with the Syrians, and the world has shuddered with horror at the recitals of the fate which befell these unhappy people. From the reliable accounts that are to hand from Palestine and from facts gathered from the Turkish official proclamations, there is little doubt that the Turks fully intended to treat the Jews of Palestine in exactly the same manner.

In the old days of fierce Turkish official massacres of subject races were usually arranged to look like mob risings generated by deep seated religious and racial differences. In war however, this shallow excuse is abandoned, and the wretched subject race, be it Armenian, Syrian or Jew, is dealt with by the Turks under the pretext of military necessity.

The Jewish inhabitants of Gaza were forced to leave the town at an hour's notice. They were not permitted to take away their goods, or even sufficient food to carry them the journey to Jerusalem; and their houses, shops, and all their goods were turned over to be looted by the soldiery, even before the refugees had started on their terrible journey.

The Turk claims that his soldiery did not oppress the Jews and that there was no wholesale massacre, but it is impossible to sack a town (and Gaza was sacked so thoroughly as was ever a medieval city) without killing and crimes of violence; and if you take all the possessions a people have, it certainly cannot be claimed that you do not oppress them.

Definite and very terrible accounts have been received of what befell the women, for they, as was natural, secreted about their persons what jewelry they possessed.

So bad was the plight of the refugees that the inhabitants of Jerusalem begged to be allowed to suffer all the horrors that might befall in war rather than to be forced to "evacuate" under the "protection" of the Turkish and German forces. The deportation that presented this pitiful petition to the infamous Jemal Pasha was promptly deported and none of its members has been heard of since.

The Turks are extremely ingenious in the methods they devise to make some sort of a case out against the Jews which will serve as a pretext for the campaign of extermination. A typical example is their method of attacking the Jew in his most vulnerable point—his fondness for money. Turkish paper money has only an exchange value of about a third of actual currency, but the Turks have ordered the paper and the coin to stand at the same value. If there still

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Serious Shooting Charge.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) at the Courtroom this morning.

Wong Kam was indicted on a charge of shooting with intent to prevent his lawful arrest.

Priester pleaded not guilty. The jury were empanelled as follows:—Messrs P. L. Knight, R. Diogenes Baptista, W. S. Glavin, W. Whiteley, P. P. Soares, R. H. Whiteford and J. P. Gutierrez.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and, outlining the facts of the case, said that on September 30 a man went to a money-changer's in Queen's Road Central to change some money into French notes. When he had received the money in his hand, prisoner is alleged to have gone up to him and snatched the money, making away after he had done so. A hue and cry was raised, many people in the vicinity calling out the usual "Snatch things!" and chase was given. Two Sanitary Board coolies were coming up the street which runs down by the Central Market and they made an attempt to arrest him. One of the coolies got there first, and prisoner, pulling out a revolver from his belt, aimed it at the coolie and pulled the trigger. Fortunately the weapon did not explode. A struggle took place between the two men and later assistance was given by the other coolie. Prisoner was eventually secured and taken to the Central Police Station, where the revolver was examined and found to contain four ball cartridges, one of which gave indications of having been struck with the hammer. In answer to the charge, prisoner stated that he was with a friend. He (prisoner) snatched the notes, but it was his friend who attempted to fire the revolver. His friend got away more quickly, because he was not wearing shoes.

Sentence of six years' hard labour was passed.

In the rate of exchange—not local difference but it noted, but if the Turkish paper and coin anywhere are not accepted at face value—this is charged as a crime against the Jews, who will be accused of hoarding money, and automatically become liable to deportation and the usual massacre or death by starvation en route.

The whole policy of the Young Turkish Party has been an infamous record of robbery and massacre. During their comparatively short period of power the Ottoman Empire has lost enormous stretches of territory, and the only programme of development to which they have committed themselves seems to have been the idea of exterminating rather than assimilating all non-Turkish races within their borders.

This programme was tragically effective in the case of the Armenian nation, and has been almost as successful against the Greeks and Syrians, and is now in progress against the Jews. The Arabs, by proclaiming their independence and becoming a Sultanate under the protection of the Allies, have alone been successful in resisting the Turanian policy.

The Greeks died at the hands of those Turks who now suggest that the British treatment of Greeks in Greece and Egypt was on a par with Turkish policy toward the Jew.

The one outstanding fact that is clear in the awful drama of the last days of the decadent Ottoman Empire is that German representations to the Young Turkish Government have little effect unless they come from the German military party who encourage and support such horrors as the Armenian extermination. The doctrines of the German Staff explicitly expressed in their War Book, and the national tastes and tendencies of the Turk, are at one when it comes to a question of the slaughter of innocent people of a subject race. Belgium, Armenia, and Palestine are one in suffering; at a point that may well commend itself to any Jew who still has sympathy or dealings with any body or anything that is German.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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An ideal summer beverage
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DAIRY FARM MILK

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STATIONERY

WE CARRY AT ALL TIMES
COMPLETE STOCKS OF STATIONERY.

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

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TRADE MARK CASE.

A Japanese Firm Summoned.

Mr. L. Danbar, of Alexandre Buildings, summoned a Japanese firm named Iwasa and Company, at the Police Court this morning, for having in their possession a quantity of goods bearing a trade mark, to wit the word "Vinceo."

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared to prosecute and Mr. Palmer Johnson defended.

It was explained by Mr. Preston that 3,000 bags of flour were at present being held up in Kowloon godowns on a warrant. The flour bags bore the "Vinceo" mark, and for this brand of flour Mr. Danbar was the sole agent.

The defendants were unable, or else refused, to say where they got the flour from. Mr. Danbar had telegraphed to the maker for instructions regarding the case. In the circumstances he would have to ask for an adjournment.

His Worship (Mr. J. R. Wood) adjourned the case for a month.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Maxim Gunners.
Members of this unit will until further orders parade for drill purposes with their original unit. Crown Sergeant Ford will send names to Unit Commanders concerned.

Parades.
Platoons etc. will parade at Central Station under own Commanders at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—
Nos. 7 and 8 Platoons (No. 3 Co.)—Thursday, November 1.
No. 2 Platoon (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2.
No. 1 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2.

Recruits.
Recruits of all units will parade at Central Station on Mondays and Fridays in each week, and not on Wednesdays also, as previously ordered.

Winter Uniform.
All ranks requiring their winter uniform altered etc. are ordered to attend (in either uniform or mufti) at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, November 7, or Thursday, November 8. Winter uniform to be produced and worn for inspection by the C.S.P. A room at the Club will be set aside for changing purposes. Equipment Officers will attend in uniform on both dates.

THEATRE ROYAL

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

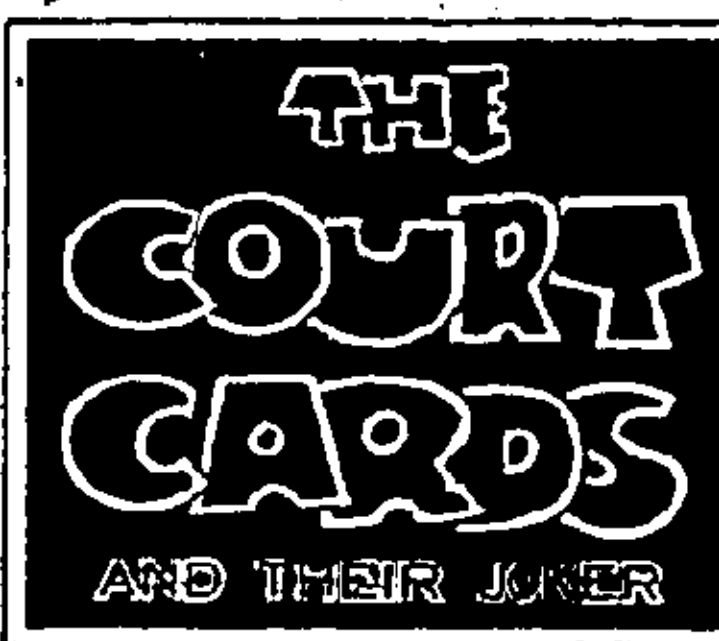
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COMMENCING SATURDAY, NOV. 10TH
AT 9.15 P.M.

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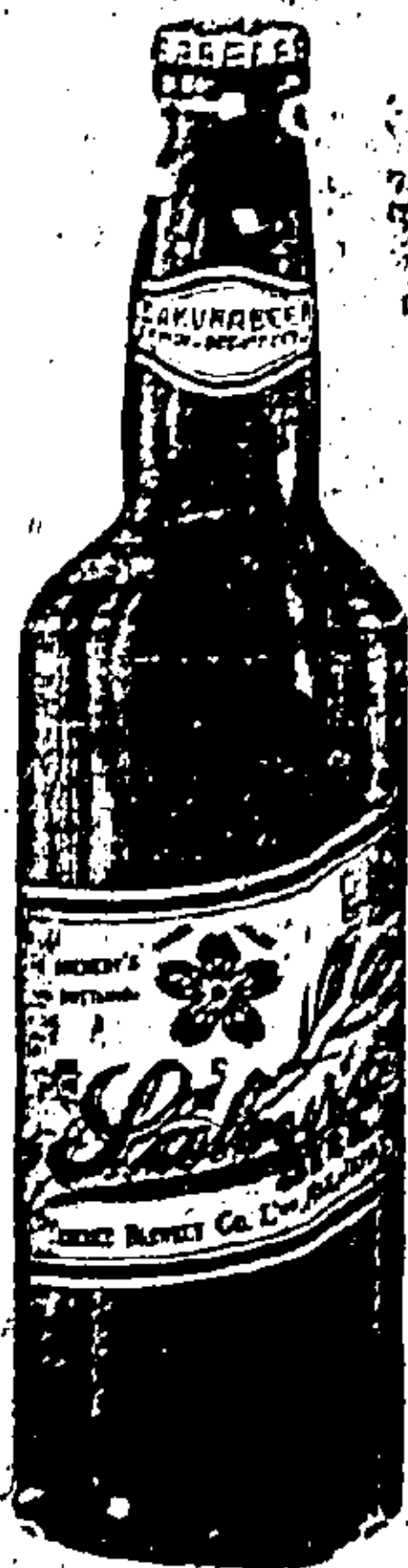
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Brighter than ever.

Box plan Messrs. MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES..... \$3.52 & 51.

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.

SAKURA BEER



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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL SALE.

A rare opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in price.

Mr. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire stock to trade of Oriental Silks, fancy, Corded and Brocaded Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Gowns, Gold Jewellery & Curios of all kinds at greatly reduced prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Christmas and New Year presents will find this a unique opportunity for securing rare articles at bargain prices.

D. CHELLARAM

SILK, JEWELLERY & DRAPERY

STORE.

38-40, Queen's Road, Central.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1917.

AN ARROW

SHIRT

WILL FIT

any occasion

just as well as

it will fit any man

STOCKED BY

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

AND

TAK CHEONG.

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COPENHAGEN

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THE Motorship

"SELANDIA,"

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Cargo are hereby informed that

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Opium, Treasure and Valuables,

a being landed and stored at their

risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., whence

delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd November, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st November at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 5th November, 1917, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THORESEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1917.



IT'S SURE TO RAIN AGAIN!
Without doubt the need for a serviceable waterproof becomes more and more apparent. We now have a full stock of

"Mattamac"

Featherweight Waterproofs.

"Dexter"

Triple proof Raincoats.

SPECIALLY MADE COATS FOR GOLFERS, MOTOR-CYCLISTS, etc., etc.

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 29.



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JUST RECEIVED

IN STOCKS OF

FELT HATS.

NEGLIGÉES

IN ALL THE NEWEST

MATERIALS & SHAPES

MADE BY

GLYN & CO.

44, OLD BOND ST.

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SINGLE & DOUBLE

TERAIS AND

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IN THE

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE

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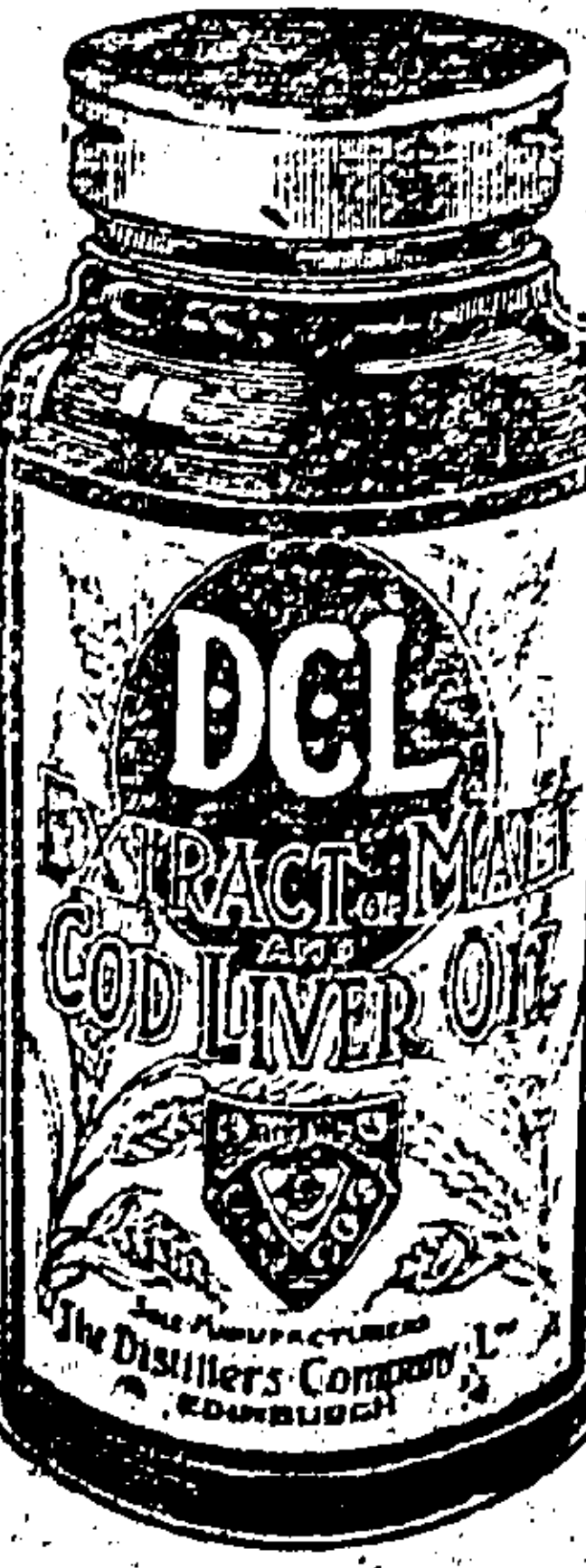
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D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 125

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
OUR FIGHTERS THANKED.

work and peril of the smaller craft of the Fleet had never ended. They were numbered by the thousand and their hardships and dangers were barely realised, yet the fruits of their action were enjoyed by the population of the British Isles. There was not an ocean, sea, bay, gulf or estuary used for commerce which was not patrolled by ships of the British Navy and the great danger of the task was proclaimed by the casualties, which, proportionately, were equal to the casualties of the Army. Yet through it all the command of the sea was maintained. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George next paid a great tribute to the mercantile marine. Before the war it was difficult to get men to join the mercantile marine on account of the better conditions on land. Yet, despite the strain, hardship, terror and peril which had multiplied since the war there had not been found one man afraid to return to sea. (Cheers.) He also warmly tributed the services of fishermen in trawlers not merely round the coast but also in the Mediterranean. He cited striking instances of heroism by trawlers against submarines and declared that never did our sailors, whether of the Navy or mercantile marine, show greater grit, courage, determination on humanity.

Turning to the Army the Premier said: The Expeditionary Forces had increased from originally 100,000 to over three millions. It was a great triumph of organisation, but was only rendered possible by the heroism and self sacrifice of the Old Army, the finest fighting troops in the world. (Cheers.) By the end of November, 1914, France was saved—and Europe—but there was hardly a man left. The Old Army had gathered the Prussian spears in its breast and, in perishing, saved Europe. (Cheers.) It filled us with pride that we should belong to a race producing such men. Never had British courage been put to such a test, never had it so triumphantly endured. He marvelled at the endurance of our men who confronted the most highly trained army in the world. Despite our scant opportunities for training we had time and again defeated veteran armies formidably entrenched. He referred to the endurance shown by the Salonika and Mesopotamia forces, the latter of which had restored British prestige in the East, and by the forces in East Africa. Everywhere these men had proved worthy of the great country to which they belong and the great army in which they were enlisted. Mr. Lloyd George quoted the opinion of one of the most brilliant members of the Imperial General Staff regarding General Haig, Haig and Maude. Referring to Sir Douglas Haig this authority said: "Splendid as the fighting qualities of our troops have been their success has been largely due to Sir Douglas Haig's power of organisation, persistence and forethought." Refuting the German calumny that England is fighting her battles through others, Mr. Lloyd George said that seventy-five per cent. of both men and casualties were English. Scotland had done its share, Ireland made a distinguished contribution and Wales had just beaten the record in voluntary recruiting.

Referring to the Dominions' part in the war Mr. Lloyd George said: "They have contributed between 700,000 and 800,000 men. What does that mean? Five times the number of our Expeditionary Force. How will they fight, those citizen armies—the ready, resourceful courage of the Canadians, how it saved France and the British Army at the second battle of Ypres, how on the heights of Vimy they swept the foe from a position where he had defied the greatest armies of the Allies for two or three years. Then men of the Southern Sea, of Australia and New Zealand—the tenacity which enabled them first to capture the precipitous rocks of Anzac and to cling to them for months and to capture Pozieres and Bullecourt. Then the men who came in smaller contingents from South Africa how they cleared Delville Wood with their daring. Then the noble sacrifices of the men of Newfoundland—I could not give a catalogue all these achievements without detaining the House beyond the limit. Then India, how bravely, how loyally they supported British arms. The memory of the powerful aid which they readily accorded in our hour of trouble will not be forgotten after the war is over and when the affairs of India come up for examination and action. Our colonies throughout the world, how they have helped. Never has the British Empire shown greater effective unity. It was regarded as a dream by many, now it is a fact and a powerful fact fashioning the history of the world and the destiny of men."

Mr. Asquith, following Mr. Lloyd George, declared that the unbounded sacrifices of men and women throughout the Empire had assured victory for the Allies.

Mr. Bedmond emphasised that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith had expressed the absolutely unanimous sentiments of the House.

Mr. O'Grady, on behalf of the Labourites, associated himself with the motion.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Moving the same resolution in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon stated that Canada had sent 350,000, Australia 300,000, New Zealand 120,000, South Africa 60,000. India's contribution in some respects had been more remarkable for they had provided troops for a much larger number of theatres of war. Dealing with the Navy Lord Curzon stated that at present there was only one small German merchantman converted into an armed cruiser which was unaccounted for, although for the past three months she had not been heard of. She was a solitary speck on the boundless ocean and for aught we knew was at the bottom of the sea.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

Amsterdam, October 30. News from Berlin in the "Mitag Zeitung" reports that the Imperial Chancellorship has been offered to Count Hertling, who is considering the acceptance of the post.

It is significant that Bavaria is playing a prominent part in the solution of the question of the Chancellorship, thus encroaching on what has hitherto been considered a purely Prussian preserve. The influential "Munich Post" warns the Prussians against any attempt to appoint as successor to Dr. Michaelis anybody who will embark on a campaign against the Reichstag.

RUINED GERMANY.

Jingo Paper's Wall.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung violently Jingo, has a noteworthy article upon the Reichstag resolution of peace without annexation or indemnity. It says such a peace would spell ruin to Germany and asks:—Have the Socialists, who prate of peace, of Germany being able to meet her liabilities, considered how she is to cure her

military sick and wounded and pick up the threads of her export and import trades, unless she seizes the opportunity of peace to impose such terms as will secure for her a sufficiently large indemnity to meet her liabilities, and further enable her to procure the raw materials she must have to rebuild her trade connections? Germany is not blind enough, after all her sacrifices, to accept, in lieu of the material compensation she must have, fine phrases about peace and goodwill amongst men.

JAPANESE ARMS.

Their Supply to China.

Tokyo, October 14.—Soon after the organisation of the new Ministry by Premier Tsuru Chijai the Chinese Government made overtures to the Japanese Government for the supply of arms and ordnance about the middle of July last, says the Japan Times, a semi-official organ. The Japanese Government accepted the proposal of the Chinese Government and submitted the matter to the Diplomatic Council when Mr. Kei Hara, a member of the Council, raised opposition to the proposal on the ground that the supply of arms and ordnance to the Northerners would tend to giving support to the Northern parties and would have the result of prejudicing the principle of the Government which followed the attitude of absolute indifference and fairness towards the two opposing sections vying with each other in China's politics. The opposition raised by Mr. Hara has compelled the Government to drop the question for some time since, but the problem was recently revived between the two countries, and Mr. Hara, influenced by persuasions from within and without, has come to withdraw his strong opposition and instead take an observing attitude towards the question. The Government meanwhile has been carrying on negotiations with the army authorities and other parties concerned, and as the result of the negotiations has decided on meeting China's request. Already negotiations for that purpose have been opened with the Chinese Government through Major-General Saito, senior Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation in Peking.

In this connection the Chinese Government declares that the purchase of arms and ordnance from Japan is intended for effecting the unification of arms and ordnance in the Chinese army as the first step to carrying out a thorough reform in the system and organisation of the Chinese army, which necessity China has keenly felt in view of the lessons furnished by the European War, with a view to perfecting the arrangement of China's national defence. In pushing that purpose the reform and unification of arms and ordnance in the Chinese army is a matter of imperative necessity as the first step of gradually effecting the reform in the system of organisation of the army. Such being the true intention and purpose of the purchase of arms and ordnance from Japan, the Chinese Government is in need of buying a large stock of arms and ordnance of latest style involving an immense sum of money. To begin with, however, China will purchase mainly guns and small arms to be supplied to the garrison armies in and about Peking which is expected to amount to no insignificant sum of money. On the settlement of the terms of the negotiations between the two Governments the purchase will be made in the form of a military loan, the contract to be made through the Taihei Company, which concern will represent the Japanese Government.

In this connection it is learned that because the supply of arms and ordnance by Japan to the Peking Government is liable to give rise to the prejudiced notion that Japan is going to give support to the Northerners to facilitate their military competition with the Southerners, a particular clause will be included in the conditions of the loan contract providing that the arms and ordnance to be supplied by Japan should not be used for the purpose of military campaign against the Southerners, but should be exclusively used for the purpose of unification and reform of military system and organisation.

An authority is quoted as stating that the object of the purchase of arms and ordnance by China from Japan is more significant than for the mere purpose of effecting the long-talked-of reform and unification of the Chinese Army. In other words, China has recognised the imperative necessity of forming an ordnance alliance with Japan redressing on the specially close govern-

AGED PARENTS.

Pensions for Those who Have Lost Sons.

The Minister of Pensions announces that it has been decided to extend the provisions of the Order in Council and Royal Warrant of March last regulating the grant of pensions to the widows and other dependents of sailors and soldiers, so that the parent or parents of a man who has died as a result of the present war may, if they are or become wholly or partly incapable of self-support from infirmity or age, and in pecuniary need, be granted a pension at such rate (not less than 3s. 6d. or more than 15s. a week) as the Minister may determine, according to the circumstances of each case, notwithstanding that the parent or parents were not dependent on the sailor or soldier before he joined for service.

The parent or parents of a man who has so died, who may have been or may hereafter be pensioned under the provisions of the said Order in Council or Royal Warrant at a rate less than 15s. a week, may, in like circumstances, be granted an increase of pension at such rate as the Minister may determine, irrespective of the amount of their dependence on the sailor or soldier before he joined for service.

All pensions now current of a smaller amount than 3s. 6d. a week will be raised to that rate, and in future no pension to parents will be less than 3s. 6d. a week.

Grants made under this concession will in no case have effect from a date earlier than Sept. 1, 1917.

phical relation between her and Japan as well as the relative situation of the two countries in the world's situation, and has awakened to the importance of realising the outstanding question of introducing a thorough reform of her army system. For the furtherance of that purpose China has decided on purchasing arms and ordnance from this country in order to carry out the unification of arms and ordnance which forms the foundation of the reform of military system and organisation of China. And in return for the supply of arms and ordnance which Japan will offer gratis according to the loan contract, China promises to supply Japan with steel, iron and other materials necessary for the ordnance manufacture and further China will engage a number of Japanese army officers as military instructors to give the Chinese soldiers latest military training in modern military education.

The authority referred to endorses the idea of the departure made by China as a matter to be greatly congratulated for the two countries, because such alliance will, besides enhancing the closer and friendlier relationship between the two neighbouring nations, do great benefits to both countries by aiding each other in exchanging manufactures and materials so wanted by the parties concerned. Though no details as to the quantity of the arms and ordnance to be supplied to China are yet available, it is learned that the first supply will cover 120 field guns, 60 mountain guns, 20,000 small arms and a number of machine guns which will be made at the military arsenals at Tokyo and Osaka.

The Peking correspondent of the Jiji wires under date of 11th Oct. that as previously reported the Chinese Government has already placed an order with the Taihei Company for the supply of a large amount of arms and munitions for the use of a model army division to be established in Peking, the requisition amounting in value to 30,000,000 yen. Major-General Saito of the Japanese Legation started for Tokyo on the 10th to negotiate with the Tokyo Government about the matter. In case China sent to the western battlefield three divisions in compliance with the request of France, the Chinese Government will have to place another order for the supply of arms and ammunition in Japan.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH CHINA.

Result of Operations in Hunan.

The Intelligence Bureau at Canton says it has just been officially advised regarding the military activities that have taken place in Hunan since October 12, the report giving a summary of actions up to the 27th.

When the Hunan forces were holding Hsuanchow Market on October 12, they were attacked by the enemy, and a battle of four days' duration took place, in which the Hunanese secured the advantage. In the engagement of October 13, Regimental Commander Fu Liang-teo, a brother of the Military Governor, Fu Liang-teo, fighting for the North, was one of the several hundred of the enemy who were killed. The Canton Expeditionary Force to assist Hunan arrived a few days later and was assigned to the right wing of the army in action; and the Kwangsi Force, arriving on October 20, to the left wing.

The Northern Army, in full strength, attacked the right wing of the Southern forces on October 23, and the Southerners soon turned to the offensive, killing nearly 500 of the enemy and capturing about 200 rifles. The enemy attacked the Southerners left on October 24, but they were easily repulsed by the Cantonese force.

Since October 12, the Northern side has had more than 1,000 killed or wounded, while the South about 250.

At Paoching, the Hunan troops were driven out by the Northern troops because of lack of numbers and have retreated to Tao-chia-pou. They have, however, joined up with the forces of Kwangsi and are operating to retake Paoching.

Latest Canton News.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 30 as follows:—

Just one day after the Civil Governor's departure for Shing Hing the mandate dismissing the Tachun reached Canton. The Provincial Treasurer transmitted the telegram to him and enquired whether he would recognise it. Wong Shui-kee, the envoy sent by the Tachun to compromise with Mok Kin-yu, has wired from Swatow stating that after an earnest discussion he has ascertained that Mok is not obstinate on the whole six demands he has made, and is willing to negotiate concerning them.

The Commander of the 25th Yunnan Regiment has been ordered to bring his army to attack Chiu-chow in co-operation with the forces at Weichow. The gunboats of the northern squadron yesterday left to render assistance.

A telegram from the headquarters of the South Hunan troops urgently requests ammunition supplies, stating that the Northern troops are fully equipped with most up-to-date arms, while the Southern soldiers have only about 200 cartridges each.

Owing to the rumours of further independence movements, the inhabitants of certain parts of Canton are becoming alarmed and are beginning to remove their families to Macao and Hongkong.

During an entertainment attended by military officers, the Tachun said it was a trick on the part of the Premier to disturb the harmony of official life in Canton by appointing the Civil Governor to take over his (the Tachun's) post, but he did not think the Civil Governor would recognise the mandate.

A Seaman's Indiscretion.

At the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Norwegian seaman, named Adolf Westom, was charged with being drunk last night. The defendant did not appear and his bail of \$5 was accordingly retreasted.

"The Camoes."

Owing to a change in the steam-arrangements, the "Camoos" are extending their season at the Victoria until Saturday next. They are giving complete changes of programme nightly and will be glad to receive "request" suggestions, which may be sent either to the Victoria Theatre or the Anderson Music Company.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

All the Applications Granted.

The Licensing Board met in the Council Chamber this morning to consider the renewal of licences for the following year. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G., and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. A. MacKenzie, Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, (Secretary).

There were no new licences asked for, but, as will be seen by the list given below there were two new licences, the houses for which these were applying being the Grand Hotel and the North Point Hotel. The following was the list of applications:—

Publican's Licences.—James Harper Taggart, Hongkong Hotel; Job Witehell, King Edward Hotel; Fritz Albert Chopard, Aetor House Hotel; Frank Edward Hall, Palaces Hotel; Joshua Brook, North Point Hotel; William Barker, Grand Hotel.

Hotel-keeper's adjutant licences.—P. O. Feuster, Peak Hotel; Tokuro Uyetsuki, Nomura Hotel; Kaohzu Uyetsuki, Tokyo Hotel; Tsai Tez Wing, Stag Hotel; Jubachi Tada, Kowloon Hotel; Tokutaro Miyajime, Suehiro Hotel.

Restaurant-keeper's adjutant licences.—D. M. Goodall, Wiseman, Limited; Sei Ishiyama, Iroha Hotel; Mrs. Nellie Babbage, Alexandra Cafe; Sohiohi Yoshizawa, Yoshizawa Tokubachi; Mrs. Yone Hamura, Esranoya Hotel; Joe Yama kawa, 47, Praya East.

The whole of the above were granted, no case of police objection being brought forward.

In the case of the Grand Hotel and the North Point Hotel, the new licences were brought before the Board and asked a few customary questions.

There was some consideration of the licence of Mrs. Yone Hamura, of the Haronoya Hotel, Praya East, a complaint having been made by Sanitary Inspector Allen, as to certain happenings there.

After Mr. Allen had been heard and the Board had considered the letter he had written, it was decided to renew the licence, the Chairman pointing out to the licencees the care which had to be exercised in the conducting of the premises.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

ALUM IN BREAD.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday, the question was asked:—"Has any examination been made to ascertain if alum is being used in excess of 10 grains to 4lbs of bread to give it white colour?" The raising of this very important question is likely to create an impression that it is the general custom of bakers to use alum in making bread. I shall therefore consider it a favour if you will give publicity to the fact that we do not use alum or any other chemical in the preparation of our bread.

Yours etc.

D. M. GOODALL,

Manager, Wiseman Ltd.

Hongkong, October 31, 1917.

Requiem Mass.

We are informed by the Right Reverend Bishop D. Foxon that on Saturday, November 3, there will be a Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass in the Catholic Cathedral at 1.30 p.m. for the repose of the souls of those who died in the war. All Catholics in the Colony are earnestly exhorted to attend the service. A large number of Catholics belonging to H. M. Navy and Army and to the Hongkong Police Reserve will be present. The Commemorations to be held according to the "Catholic Directory" on the 3rd, 5th and 6th November will be held one day later in each case respectively.

AN ADDRESS TO CHINESE.

The Coming Unity of Nations.

In an address at Providence R.I., before the Chinese Student Alliance recently, Dr. Faunce, President of Brown University, declared that the people of China are essentially democratic, trustworthy and of an administrative nature, and he found a mutual bond between China and America.

"There is really but one world," said Dr. Faunce. "There is no western and eastern world. To first thing that the American students, as well as the Chinese students, should learn, is the unity of the world. When the American boys and girls go to school, they are taught geography of the world with separate maps, drawn on different scales and disconnected from the rest of the world."

"This accounts for the fact that the American students have little conception of world unity. The presence of Chinese students at American universities, however, makes them realise that the world is large and that, apart from the State of Rhode Island, there are other parts of the world that require study."

"Since we live on a shrinking globe all nations are really coming closer to one another either in friendship or in hostility. Travel by land has increased its speed ten-fold in the last century, and travel by sea has increased its speed five-fold. All lands are coming physically near. What will be the result if they fail to come closer in mutual understanding and sympathy? This conference should mean a better understanding between the leaders of America and those young men and women who are to be among the future leaders of 400,000,000 people."

"Among all the peoples that I have visited in the Orient, no other so aroused my faith and admiration as did the Chinese. Your people are the Romans of the Orient. If the Japanese are like the ancient Greeks—versatile, keen, agile—the Chinese are like the Romans, solid, tenacious, trustworthy, administrative. Any nation that can endure for 2,000 years must be rich in moral character. The precepts of Confucius are singularly like the maxims of Benjamin Franklin. The democracy of the Chinese is ancient and ingrained."

"Local self-government has always been practised in China, and whether the government be called a monarchy or a republic, the real spirit of the people is democratic; in hard-headed common sense, in thrift and love of education, the American and the Chinese have much in common. The Chinese are an example to all nations in their capacity for patient toil, their respect for the aged, the honour paid to home and family. But America has certain very definite gifts to make to China and these are now being conveyed through you."

"We can give China a moral dynamic that she deeply needs. Whatever religious dogmas you may hold, you know that the Christian faith has been a tremendous force in western life, remoulding society, creating novel institutions, creating literature and art, and carrying liberty to the people. You cannot study in this country without appreciating that moral dynamic and conveying it in some way to your own nation. Both China and America in the past have been isolated from other nations by geographical situation and by tradition. But that isolation is gone forever. Each nation now stands in the mid-current of the world's advance. Each nation has a mighty part to play in the league of nations which is rising out of the battlefields of Europe and which shall make democracy safe throughout the world."

TO THE LADIES

Pinkettes are a boon, ensuring daily regularity, thus removing the causes of sick headaches, biliousness, facial eruptions and ill-smelling breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-laxative, are obtainable from chemists or, post free, 60 cents the packet from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 South Street, New York, U.S.A.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's National Debt.

At the close of last month Japan's National Debt stood at Y. 2,485,913,311.32 against Y. 2,490,796,711.32 at the close of August. Besides the war loan just stated amounted to Y. 99,976,500. Of the total Y. 1,353,470,089.82 was foreign obligations while Y. 1,137,326,627.50 was domestic loans. During September sterling loans were refunded by the Government in London by purchase. The total refunded amounted to Y. 4,881,500.

American Railway Materials for Russia.

According to information received in Osaka on the 19th instant contracts have been signed between American and Russian representatives for the supply of 10,000 locomotives and 150,000 trucks from the United States to Russia. The United States authorities, it is said, have also agreed to make further large supplies of rail, springs, and other railway materials. It is added that through representatives of the Imperial Japanese Railway Bureau have come to the United States and have been negotiating with the American authorities for obtaining supplies of railway materials, it is feared that these negotiations will be unsuccessful. It is believed that for the conveyance of the American railway materials to be supplied to Russia, certain N.Y.K. vessels will be used.

American Import Restrictions.

With regard to the persistent reports that the United States Government will restrict or prohibit imports, a Japanese official dispatch from New York to the Foreign Office says: "The Bill for the Prohibition of Enemy Trading, which was recently passed by the House of Representatives, was passed with an amendment by the Senate on September 12th, and referred to the Joint Committee of Congress. On the eve of the conclusion of the present session of Congress the Committee passed the amendment made by the Senate which provides for the restriction of imports. It is reported that in accordance with this provision, an announcement will shortly be made of a change in the functions of the Export Control Board and of a restriction of imports. The Silk Association of New York does not apparently pay much attention to the matter, but the Merchants' Association expects that the report will prove true. The object of the import restrictions is, of course, to economize tonnage and to remedy the adverse balance of trade so as to prevent the outflow of gold and silver. It is generally expected that the import restrictions will not be so strictly enforced as the export embargoes. It is feared that if imports are restricted, Japanese silk goods will be first victimized, but at present it is not thought that the embargo will involve raw silk, for this would jeopardize the interests of the American weaving industry."

Indian and American Cotton.

As already mentioned, the authorities of the Bank of Japan have suggested to the cotton spinners that they should substitute American cotton for Indian in view of the difficulty of importing Indian cotton owing to the American embargo on the export of gold, which creates a new difficulty in acquiring the balance of Japanese-American trade. To these official suggestions the Spinning Association is now drafting a reply. It seems that the cotton spinners consider the idea of substituting American cotton for Indian impracticable. On the subject the Spinning Association is credited with the following opinion: "It seems to be not impossible to get sufficient gold from the United States to square our balance of trade with that country in spite of the American embargo on the export of gold. If Japan persists, however, in obtaining American gold, the United States might prohibit the importation of raw silk and habes. To obviate this contingency it seems that the Japanese

Government has suggested the increased importation of American cotton as a means of balancing trade accounts with the United States as well as for the purpose of reducing the import of Indian cotton. The question is a very important one for Japan's spinning industry, and the Spinning Association will not content itself with such a lukewarm action as memorializing, but will take more effective steps. The cotton spinners at present have sufficient stocks to continue operations until the end of July of next year. If no exports are to be shipped to Japan, the supply of raw cotton in India would be in excess by about 2,000,000 bales. For this extra quantity to be consumed by Indian spinners is out of the question. This would hardly suit the British protectionist policy, and probably the British authorities will remove such obstacles as the restrictions on the issue of India Council Bill in the way of importation of Indian cotton into Japan. There is therefore no cause for pessimism on the part of Japanese spinners. The phrase about the British protectionist policy is rather cryptic. The Indian cotton grower would, of course, like to have Japanese buyers competing for his wares, but in any case he has no fear of not being able to dispose of the 2,000,000 bales which Japan now takes.

War Risk and the C.I.F. Clause.

The United States Consul-General at Buenos Aires makes the following report to his Government: "The Argentine Chamber of Commerce has recently issued an interesting report on a case, submitted to it for decision, dealing with the interpretation of the c.i.f. clause in a commercial contract. According to La Prensa the question turned on the inclusion of war risk and special premium where no previous stipulation had been made to the contrary. In the case submitted for decision the Chamber of Commerce found that the c.i.f. clause covers war risk, and that any extraordinary premium called for by the insurers is chargeable to the seller who disposes of his goods on these terms. 'As is well known,' the decision continues, 'the clause c.i.f. Buenos Aires' means that the goods thus sold are to be delivered to the port of Buenos Aires; freight and insurance being at the charge of the seller. In the under discussion the contract was made in Buenos Ayres, hence both parties are performers subject to Argentine law in so far as the settlement of differences arising therefrom is concerned; and it is a fundamental principle in Argentine commercial law at all maritime risks, wherein war risk is expressly included, are for account of the insurer (art. 1,207), always provided that express stipulation to the contrary has not been made in the policy.' After pointing out that the same principle rules in French and German commercial codes, and after alluding to the fact that in practice such special risks are excluded in insurance policies save when higher premiums are paid, the chamber cites a decision given in a court of the State of New York wherein it is laid down that in the case of an insurance on time payments the obligations contracted on both sides are not modified through a subsequent declaration of war which may increase the risks on the policy. In the case under discussion the Chamber of Commerce is of opinion 'that when the contract was drawn up it was reasonable to suppose that transport would be liable to war risk; and if the vendor wished to limit his liability to the proportion apparent in normal times, despite the abnormal state of maritime communications, he should have added the necessary exception. His omission to do so cannot be regarded as giving him a better case than he actually has. War risk cannot be regarded as exceptional or a case of force majeure, especially under existing circumstances, therefore the vendor would not be fulfilling his contractual obligations if, before effecting delivery, he were to insist on receiving from his buyer an extraordinary payment in the shape of an increased premium against war risk.'

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN REVERSE.

Germans Carrying Peace Banners.

New York, October 29. A correspondent of the Associated Press on the Italian front telegraphs on the 29th: The German masses are advancing carrying huge banners bearing the word "Peace." This was evidently an appeal to the Italian soldiery, though it was accompanied by the roar of artillery and bayonets beneath the banners.

Assistance from the Allies.

London, October 29. Reuter announces that steps have been already taken for rendering the Italians the fullest possible assistance.

Washington, Oct. 30. The United States has decided to assist Italy. The chief effect of the news in America has been to accelerate military preparations.

Collapse of Isonzo Front.

London, October 30. A wireless German official message says: The whole Italian Isonzo front has collapsed. The Third Army is hastily retreating along the Adriatic coast. The Austro-Hungarians are now before Udine. We have also captured Cormons. Our prisoners are continually increasing.

Other Aspects.

London, October 30. The Italian newspapers testify to the nation's stiffening moral. Party differences are being forgotten. There are striking demonstrations of patriotism on all sides, from the Catholics to the Socialists. The departure of hundreds of officers for the front occasioned unforgettable scenes. Wounded men in the hospitals are asking to return to duty.

The United States Secretary for War in his weekly review recalls that in May, 1918, the Austrians similarly assaulted in one weather with superior fighting vigour than they have at present. In the initial days they scored successes and won a footing on the Italian plain only to be stopped and driven back.

The French military critic of the "Debat," recalling Verdun, points out that the German habit is to strike at a difficult point, which has been followed at Monte Nero, seeking a weak strategic point though it may be strong tactically. It is estimated that the Austro-German losses are 20,000.

Close upon the heels of the Austro-German advance comes another peace fever from Austria. The Austrian Premier, Dr. Seidler, speaking in the Reichsrath, announced that Austria is still ready to sit at the peace table if the enemy is ready to create the foundation of equal inter-State relations.

ALLIED PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

London, October 30. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Inniskillings, raiding north-eastward of Croisilles, prisoners a few. The Belgians, successfully raiding, prisoners a number northward and southward of Dixmude. Our low-flying aeroplanes on Sunday fired many rounds at troops in trenches and shellholes and dropped one hundred bombs on aerodromes and billets. They bombed at night time Contre aerodrome, Courtrai station and railway stations in the neighbourhood of Boulers.

Reuter's correspondent says: The French and Belgians carried out successful operations to the north of Merchtem. The French captured Lueghem village, and the Allies now hold the whole of Merchem Peninsula. Artillery fire has been reciprocal along the entire battle front. Our aeroplanes were busy all day long on Saturday and co-operated with our artillery. We fired several thousand rounds at ground targets from heights ranging from a hundred to a thousand feet and dropped twenty-nine heavy bombs over Rotters Station, six above an aerodrome, 121 lighter bombs on billets east of Lens, and 124 at other targets.

A wireless German official report says: We repulsed the English northward of Boesinge-Staden railway and repulsed the French twice near Braye with heavy losses. A Paris communique says: There has been violent shelling on the right of the Meuse and an intermittent rainstorm on the rest of the front.

ANOTHER GERMAN PEACE PLOT.

London, October 30. The "Lancet" reports: A Belgian newspaper published in London, discloses that another German peace plot has been summarily rejected. To break the entente Germany proposed a separate peace with Belgium through an emissary, a well known Belgian magnate, who interviewed the Belgian Premier at Paris. The preliminary conditions presented were complete restoration and recognition of the independence of Belgium, indemnities for war expenses, reparation for destruction and the convocation of a peace conference under the presidency of King Albert.

RAID ON ENGLAND FAILS.

London, October 30. An official report states: Aeroplanes attempted a raid on the south-east counties to-night. Our aeroplanes ascended and the guns and lights were in action. The hostile aeroplanes did not succeed in passing our outer defences.

A HISTORICAL PORT

"A magnon of the Double Diamond, David, to drink the health of Mr. Linkinwater."

Charles Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby"

DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT

Established 1775

This Brand has been stored without interruption for the last 100 years, and is the property of MORGAN BROTHERS, London & Export.

CAN BE HAD FROM ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

16, Queen's Road.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$650

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$520

North China b. \$120

Unions n. \$800

Yangtzes b. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$131

H. K. Fires b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$73

Steamboats s. \$19.25

Indos (Def.) s. \$116

Indos (Pref.) b. \$33

Shells n. 107.6

Ferries b. \$284

REFINERIES.

Sugars ss. & s. \$85

Malabens b. \$294

MINING.

Kailans n. 40/-

Langkats b. 183

Raubas s. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 28/-

Urals n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$86

Kowloon Docks b. \$117

Shai Docks b. 76/-

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$83

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$88

Highways Est. b. \$5.75

K'loon Lands b. \$30

Shai Lands s. 74

West Points n. \$86

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 155

Kung Yike n. 15

Shai Cottons n. 114

Yangtzepeos n. 54

Orientals n. 364

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos \$64

China Light & P. \$4.10

Providents b. \$744

Dairy Farms b. r. d. \$24

Green Islands n. \$7.40

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$1474

Ropes n. \$294

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level b. \$6.65

Trams, Peak, old s. \$84

Trams, Peak, new s. 30

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$18

Watsons s. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.60

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 31, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. Address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/11 1/4

Demand 2/11 3/4

30 d/s 2/11 1/2

60 d/s 2/11 1/4

4 m/s 2/11 3/4

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 135

T/T Japan 136 1/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 70

(c & New York) 70

T/T Java 164

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 4.07

Demand, Paris 4.07 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/16

4 m/s D/P 3/16

6 m/s L/C 3/16

30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/16

30 d/s San Francisco & New York 71 1/4

4 m/s Marks Nom.

4 m/s France 4.22

6 m/s France 4.27

Demand, Germany 70 1/4

Demand, New York 70 1/4

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 140

Demand, Singapore 125

On Haiphong 3 1/4 prem.

On Saigon 3 1/4 prem.

On Bangkok 5 3/4

Sovereign \$7.70 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 43.40

Bar Silver, per oz.

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 4 1/2 d/s

Hindoo... 10 " 4 1/2 d/s

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 1/2 prem.

Hongkong 10 " "

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) ... 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redwood & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2552

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	EVERY 15 MIN.
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 A.M.	1.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.45 A.M.	1.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.15 A.M.	2.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.45 A.M.	2.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.15 A.M.	3.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.30 A.M.	3.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.45 A.M.	3.45 A.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

L.M.F. and 9 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.

11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY:

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

1.15 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. 10 MIN.

1.30 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. 10 MIN.

1.45 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. 10 MIN.

2.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

2.15 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. 10 MIN.

2.30 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. 10 MIN.

2.45 A.M. to 2.45 A.M. 10 MIN.

3.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. 10 MIN.

3.15 A.M. to 3.15 A.M. 10 MIN.

3.30 A.M. to 3.30 A.M. 10 MIN.

3.45 A.M. to 3.45 A.M. 10 MIN.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc. Repaid on Demand.

Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System.

PROPERTY EXECUTION OF WILL, ATTORNEY'S Undertaking and Receipts. (Noted and Particulars on application) To the Office of

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

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